

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN OF JUNE 9, 1940 ON THE DEMARCATED
FRONTIER LINE BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND
MONGOLIA PROPER IN THE NOMONGAN AREA (MAP ATTACHED)

As the result of the negotiations which were recently carried on between V. M. MOLOTOV, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Mister TOJO, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, the following agreement on the precise establishment of the frontier between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo in the area of the last year incident was concluded.

On conclusion of the agreement which is given below V. M. MOLOTOV, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic gave its consent to this agreement and Mister TOJO, the Japanese Ambassador stated that the Government of Manchoukuo gave its Consent to this agreement.

1.

The frontier line between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo in the above mentioned area runs as it is shown on the map published by the Red Army General Staff in 1935, scale 1:200,000, which is attached to the present agreement.

It must be understood that from the northern shore of the Buir Nur Lake, approximately 4,5 km. south-west of Khalkhin-Sume, the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line up to Mukhorobo.

From that point, crossing the rivers Urshin-Gol and Sharildgin-Gol near the obo, east of Mukhorobo, the frontier runs in the north-eastern direction crossing the Bukhin Tolegoy tumulus to the point approximately 800 metres west-south-west of Ovdik-Sume;

From this point the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the south-eastern direction to the western curve of the northern bend of the Khalkhin-Gol river, north-west of the town of Tsagan-Khoshu. From this point the frontier runs up the Khalkhin-gol river to the obo, approximately 8,5 km. south-west of Silin Khuduk;

From this place the frontier runs east to the obo, approximately 7 km. south west of Silin Khuduk;

From this obo the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the east-south-east direction to the point, approximately 2,5 km. south of Silin Khuduk.

From this point the frontier runs south-east along the conventionally established straight line to Nomongan Burd Obo;

From Nomongan Burd Obo the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the south-eastern direction to Khulat-Uliyn-Obo

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From this place the frontier runs east to the obo, approximately 7 km. south west of Silin Khuduk;

From this obo the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the east-south-east direction to the point, approximately 2,5 km. south of Silin Khuduk.

From this point the frontier runs south-east along the conventionally established straight line to Nomongan Burd Obo;

From Nomongan Burd Obo the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the south-eastern direction to Khulat-Uliyn-Obo

and then along the conventionally established straight line in the south-south-eastern direction to Eris-Uliyn Obo. From Eris-Uliyn Obo the frontier runs in the south-eastern direction along the conventionally established straight line to Kharat-Ulain Obo.

From Kharat-Ulain Obo the frontier runs south-west crossing the western intersection of the roads, approximately 8,5 km south-east of Khalkha obo and 6 km. north-north-west of Shiren obo up to the Khalkhin-Gol river; the so-called hill 1872, marked on the Japanese map of the Kwantung Army headquarters, scale 1:100,000; published in 1935, is left on the territory of Manchoukuo;

From this place the frontier runs up the Khalkhin-Gol river to the mouth of the Numurgin-Gol river;

From the mouth of the Numurgin-Gol river the frontier runs up; to the Numurgin-Gol river to the tributary, which is approximately 8 km. of the mouth of the said river.

From this point the frontier runs up this tributary, and when the tributary dries, the frontier runs up its bed to the place of the intersection with the frontier, marked at the attached map in the point, approximately 11 km south-west of the Rossien-Gol river mouth.

From the said point the frontier runs south and south-east up to the hill marked 1075, according to the attached map, and farther on.

NOTE: When a river serves as the state frontier, the said frontier runs along the middle of the main stream of the river.

II

The representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic and the representatives of the Manchoukuo Government will take necessary measures in the shortest possible time to have the frontier line marked on a detailed map and to have it marked clearly on the territory itself.

The above said work must be confirmed by an agreement between the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Manchoukuo Government, which will be concluded immediately the said work is accomplished.

/Drawn up in 4 copies, 2 of them in the Russian language and 2 in the Japanese language, in the city of Moscow, on June 9, 1940./

CORRECT: SIGNED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, V. I. TARKHOV, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: /s/ V. TARKHOV

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel TARANENKO, G. I., a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that text of the agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R. (Molotov) and Japan (Tojo) of June 9, 1940 about the line of demarcation, between Mongolian People's Republic and Manchuria in the area of the Khalkhin-Gol river on 3 sheets and 1 map attached was delivered to me by the Foreign Office of the U.S.S.R. on or about March 12, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the Records Office of the Foreign Office in Moscow.

I do further certify

Lt. Col. Taranenko /s/
Signature and rank

Tokyo, Japan

September 26, 1946.



